ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY.

The Peace Congress a Doubtful Matter. The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch. which railed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning

of the 2d April, strived here early on Monday morning, April 18. The steamship Prince Albert, which was advertised to leave Galway for St. John's, N. F., also on the 2d

bet, had to be detained for repairs, and her day of departure had been postpored till the 9th. The steamship Breace, from New-York, arrived at

Southempton on the merning of the 31st Marca. It is stated that the steamers belonging to the "Liv-

arpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company," will henceforth make Queenstown, Ireland, a port of eatl The United States frigate Macedonian remained at

Alexandria on the 17th March.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

WAR STILL PROBABLE. From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 1, 1859. After a long debate of unusual duliness, distinguished only by the absence of any great oratorical effort, the Cabinet of Lord Derby has been defeated in an unusually full house by a majority of 39. If we consider that many members in the Opposition, such as Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Walter of The London Times, voted for the Ministry, the defeat must be taken as final; therefore, it is expected that on Monday next we shall hear of the resignstion of Lord Derby, and of a reconstruction of the Cabinet by Lord John Russell upon a wider basis than pure Whiggery. Nobody believes in a disselution, especially as the Queen has personal objections against such a course under the present critical circumstances of Continental politics. Looking to the results of this debate, we cannot fail to observe that England is slowly but steadily drifting toward an equality of the franchise, and an equalization of electoral districts. Mr. Bright sees this clearly, and bas, therefore, no peculiar objection to adjourning the Reform for a few years. The Tories might have staved off this day, fatal to that oligarchy which now rules the country, for at least thirty years; but narrow-minded as they are, they obstructed the originally broader schemes of Dieraeli, Lord Stanley, and Sir E. Lytton, and forced them to propose that "fancy franchise" which has been universally rejected for its artifi-

Two features of the debate are worth noticing. viz: the personal pique of Lord Palmerston against Lord John Russell, which, however, failed to save the Cabinet and to keep the pure Whigs from the treasury benches; and Mr. Roebuck's unprozoked attack upon John Bright. Last year, when Rosbuck in a public meeting invited Bright to draw up a Reform bill, I remarked in one of my letters that he did it with the view of damaging the great Quaker's prestige. His expectation, however, was baffled by Bright's prudent reserve; and now, overcome by the old jealousy, Roebnek declares that Bright is lacking in statesmanship, and is nothing but a great orator. This outburst of ill feeling had no effect on the House, and, instead of damaging Bright, told against Roebuck.

To the last moment Lord Malmesbury continue to hope for peace by means of a European Congrees; but the moneyed classes have lost all confidence in diplomacy, and slocks are still continually falling. While England and Prussia speak peace Napoleon is giving orders for the formation of an additional fourth battalion in every regiment, Francis Jeseph is throwing more soldiers into the Parmese fortresses and erecting fortifications all along the banks of the Po, and Czar Alexander is calling the soldiers and officers on furlough to their colors. All this looks rather like war than peace. Besides, Count Caveur, once the great man of Italy, now the bug bear of all the stock exchanges, has openly declared his satisfaction as regards the policy of Napoleon; Count Walewski, but lately the great diplomatist of Europe, is losing his influence, and is not invited to the private Imperial dinner at which Count Cavour and the Emperor settled their plans over a bottle of champague and a cigar; and it is already rumored that Monsieur Thouvenel may very soon take the place of Count Walewski.

The question of the Congress grows more com plicated every day. Russia proposed it and France at once accepted it. This could not but rouse Austria's suspicions; but as England and Prassia had accepted a proposition which might result in a peaceable arrangement, Count Buol had to do the same, though in such terms as to make the concession illusory. The Austrian statesman proposed. in fact, the bases of the Congress of Aix-la-Chaelle, in 1818, which most positively state that none of the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 is to be discussed by the assembled statesmen, and that any existing difficulty must be brought before the Congress by the parties immediately interested. A few weeks will show whether this narrow basis can be accepted by France; and in the mean time the question of the admission of Sardinis and of other Itahan States to the Congress, which, it was believed, was already settled, continues to occupy the attention of the great powers. My impression is, that the Congress is still-born, and either will not assemble at all, or will become the pretended cause of the impending war. The Vienna exchange takes precisely the same view, especially sines it is rumored that Francis Joseph is not less bent upon war than Napoleon, in the belief that he is now fully prepared for a campaign and cannot undertake one at any more favorable opportunity. Indeed, it is one of the most difficult tasks of his ministry to restrain his military ardor; he insists upon attacking Piedmont before Napoleon has finished his preparations, and desires to meet the French ruler on the Alps rather than on the Tie no.

As to Germany, she is again divided against herself. Bavaria, bigoted, and subservient to Austria, first raised the war-cry against French conquest, , and found a most enthusiastic response in Hanover, where the people are much dissatisfied with the pristocratic misrule of the blind King, and where the ruling aristocracy thought it a capital plan to stifle domestic complaints by Teutonic enthusissm. For a moment all Germany was excited, and the times of 1813 seemed to have returned. The Regent of Prussis, however, knew from experience how dangerous it was to rouse the Germans, since, once awakened from their heavy sleep, they would not easily be quieted without attempting a blow for German unity. Accordingly, he succeeded in bringing a more sober style of thinking into fashion. The journals of Northern Germany have become less Austrian; they do not think it indis persable to German interests that Italy should be oppressed, and the priests fawned upon, nor that

Austric, should be supported in a case with which Germany has little concern. Russia's conduct is certainly not very friendly toward Austria. The Petersburg Gazette has published several hostile articles against her, one of them winding up with the

following words:

"Moreover, let us not forget that the Emperor of the French has gone too far to recede; it would be an set incompatible with his character and dignity were he to do so. Let us also remember that if, at the commencement of the present century, France, notwithstanding her revolution, and her want of money and men, was able to make head against the whole of Europe, what would the not be capable of accessing when she is accompanied by the visible sympathy of Russia, and of every noble heart that desires the welfare of humanity?" following words:

Nor is the following reasoning of the same paper less important :

"Let us admit that Austria consents to create a dan "Let us admit that Austria consents to create a dan-ger at home and will great political rights to Lom-bardy, what will result therefrom? First of all, Hun-gary, then Bohemia and the Sclavouic provinces, will desire to be treated no less favorably than Italy and by their own agistation will aggranate the internal dissen-sions of Europe. Austria has beeped up the measure of Italy's patience by her political conduct for these five-and-forty years; she can no longer hope to acquire live-and-forty sears; she can no longer hope to acquire any sympathy there; and, should she take the path of concessions, the demands made will increase to the maximum of the question, which is the complete in-dependence of Italy."

If such language is tolerated by the censorship of the Czar, the prospects of a peaseable settlement of the Italian difficulty by the proposed Congress are certainly not the brightest, and fully justify the alarm of the moneyed classes all over Europe.

THE CONGRESS.

A dispatch from Paris states that according to reliable intelligence, the Austrian Government had refused the proposition that Baden should be the ploss of meeting for the proposed Congress. The French Government is said to have consequently left the choice of the town to Austria, reserving only the condition that it must be in communication with Paris by railway and

The Dresden Journal states that the five powers may be regarded as having agreed to the preliminaries of the Congress, that the day of meeting will probably be April 30th, but that the place of meeting remains

A dispatch from Paris, dated Friday, the 1st, says: "The following is the present position of political affairs: Piedmont is not to be admitted into the Congress as one of the Great Powers, Austria and Russia having formerly protested against her admission on any other terms than those allowed to the other Italian States. The same two Powers have also demanded that Piedmont should not be suffered to enter the Congress immediately on its commencement, and as a matter of course, should only be permitted to take part

in the deliberation when eatled upon to do so.

"The preliminary conditions on which Austria insists, render it even doubtful whether the Congress will be fessible, one of the conditions being that Piednent should disarm, which she positively refuses to do."

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY. The proceedings in Parliament on the 30th ult. were

mimportant. On the 31st, the debate on the Reform bill was re sumed, and the House of Commons presented a scene of great excitement, as it was generally believed teat a vote would be taken on Lord John Russeli's recolution; 621 members were present, and the galleries were crowded. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Roebuck and otoers spoke in exposition to the bill and in favor of Russell's amendment, and Mr. Disraeli wound up the debate

with an elaborate and impressive speech in defense of the Government scheme, and in denunciation of Lord John Russell's unprecedented course, which - he claimed-prevented the discussion of the measure on its merits, and jumped at once to the details. Mr. Disraeli's remarks were listened to with great attention, and, when he coucluded, the House divided, with the following result:

Majority against the Government..... The announcment of the vote was received with vodiferens ereers.

The resolution was then put as a substantive motion, when Mr. Wyld moved an amendment to it in favor of

After tumultuous discussion this proposition was negntived by a vote of 328 to 98, and the original resolution of Lord John Russell was carried without a divi-

The House then, on motion of Mr. Disraeli, adjourn-

Various speculations were affoat in regard to the course Ministers would adopt, but it was supposed that nothing definite would transpire until Parliament reassembled on the 4th.

The Herald (Ministerial) remarks that on taking office last year Ministers were aware that whenever their opponents thought fit to combine, they must be outnumbered. Under these circumstances the defeat can scarcely be considered important. Ministers possess the confidence both of Parliament and the country. Many of those who supported this factious mo-tion declared in explicit terms that anything was proferable to the return to power either of Lord J. Russell or Lord Palmerston.

The Dusiy News says that the pertinacity with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the bill would constanance the expectation that either a dissolution of Parliament or a resignation of Ministers was more likely than the introduction of a new bil by the present Government.

LATEST. - In the House of Lords on the 1st instant. Lord Stanly of Alderley asked whether any measures had been taken to procure the admission of salt from India into the Chinese Empire.

Lord Malmeabury said that no instructions had been given to Lord E gin on the subject Finding, however, that salt still continued a contraband article in Cules. recent instructions had been sent out for the purpose of obtaining some remission of the existing restric

Lord Dorby said that he trusted the House would not construe his silence as to the important division which had taken place in the House of Commons with indifference; on the costrary, he regarded it as a most serious occurrence. It had rendered it necessary for him to meet his colleagues at an early hour that moreing, and he had afterward had an antionce with her Majesty. He had not received the sanction of her Majesty to any course he might advise. The present state of affairs was so critical that he should best consult the convenience of their Lordships and the gravity of the occasion, if he postponed titi Monday all further statements on the subject. On that day hoped to lay before the House what advice in a crisis of such importance, he and his colleagues had felt it their duty to lay before her Majesty, and the course which, with her Majesty's sanction, they proposed to

The Gazette announces that the Queen has appointed Lords Canning and Elphinstone Knights Grand

Cross of the Bath.

The London Times announces the creation of three new peers, and rays it is a very legitimate set on the part of Lord Derby before resigning office, to recommend to the Queen certain gertlemen of his own party for election to the peerage. The new peers are Sir Chas. Mergan of Tredegar, Mr. Egerton of Tatton, Chashire, and Col. George Wyndham of Petworth.

The Evening Herald says it is currently stated at the clobe that six baronetones are to be created, the following reptlemen being the chosen parties: The Cross of the Bath.

the clubs that six baronetoies are to be created, the following gentlemen being the chosen parties: The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Col. Taylor, Col. Forrester and Mr. Wm. Deedes. It is stated that the Earl of Derby will nominate Mr. Healey for one of the baronetcies, notwithstanding his recent defection from the Govern-

The British revenue returns for the quarter ending March 31 show a decrease of £820,000 upon the cor-responding quarter of last year, which is more than accounted for by the reduction in the income tax. The result on the whole financial year is a net de-

crosse of £2 400 600. But for the falling off of poorly free millions in the income tax there would have been a positive increase in the revenue of £2,550,000. The customs returns show an increase on the year of fully £1,000,000.

The trial of fifteen persons charged with being mem-

bers of the Phone's Club—an illegal society—com-menced at Beifest on the 31st; and in Kerry the second trial of Daniel Sullivan (the Jury being mable to agree

on the first occasion) was again in progress.

Serious riots had occurred in Galway on the occasion of a lecture by Signor Gaysani. The lecturer had to fice before a mob of excited Roman Cathelies. A number of Paris and Serious Cathelies. ber of Protestant cleraymen and others received se-

ere treatment at the made of the mob.

BELFAST, Friday night.—The Jury, in the sedition are unable to agree upon a verdict, and are

ow locked up. Thates, Friday.—Daviel Sullivan has been found guilty, and restanced to ten years' penal servitude.

A fearful explosion had taken piace at Cuttis &
Harvey's gunpowder works, at Honsow, near Loncer. Seven men were instantly killer, and many more

The City of Baltimore brought out a late telegram. briefly aunouncing that the Marquis of Waterford has been killed while funting. The catastrophe occurred near Carrick-en-Sair, Kilkenny. The Marquis's horse fell at a small fence, and he was thrown with no great apparent violence upon his head. He was, however, found to be unconscious, and died in about 10 minutes.

FRANCE.

The Paris letter writers were mainly engrossed with speculations as to Count Cavour's visit, and its conse-quences. He is reported to have reached Paris full of oubt and misgivings; but, after his interviews with the Emperor, he became quite buoyant, and, according to rumor, had declared that he had then no apprehension of the future, and, in fact that he was "master of the situation." Cavour was believed to be bent and it was reported that he would not leave

on war and it was reported that he would not leave Paris till the admission of Piedment to the Congress was settled ore way or the other.

The review of the army of Paris had been definitely fixed for Sunday, the 3d April. All the regiments would be complete, every recruit having been called in. It is said that all officers in Paris, on leave of ab-

ecroe, had received orders to join their regiments.

The Paris Siddle suggests that the question of war or peace should be submitted to the vote of the nation.

The Italian refugees in Paris had, by deputation, complimented M. Cavour, and assured aim of tash sympathy for his cause. M. Cavour received the deputation very graciously, and assured them that he was perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to

The Peris correspondent of The Daily News says

The Peris correspondent of The Daily News says that notwithstanding the accelerated and notorious preparations for war the French journals have greatly moderated their tone, and that this has been done on an invitation from the Minister of the Interior.

The efficiel monthly return of the price of wheat throughout France shows the average to have been 15%, 17 jc, per hectolitre—being a decline of Cjc, on the average of the previous month.

A second civision of the Army of Algeria was shortly expected to arrive at Marcelles.

A second civision of the Army of Algeria was shortly expected to strive at Marcelles.

The Paris Bourse on the 30th and 31st was dull and rather lower, but on the 1st it became excited and from at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. The Turse per Cents closed at 68 50 for money, and 68 45 for account.

Count Cayour left Paris for Turin on the 30th.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian Government intends demanding from the Chambers a credit of twelve millions of thalers, for increasing the Baltic and of the North Sea.

RUSSIA.

The Russian soldiers on leave of absence are all re

TURKEY.

Constantinople journals confirm the statement that 20 battalions of troops and 80 guns had been dis patched to Shumla, and that another division would The Grand Vizier was very ill, and his retirement was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The details of the news received by the mails from Calcutta of the 24th of February, and from Hong Kong to the 15th of February and little of interest to the telegraphic accounts already published. The United States frigate Germantown and the eamers Powhatan and Mississippi were at Hong

In the exports of tes from Chins to the United States there was an increase of 500,000 lbs. over the same date last year.

The financial embarrassment of the Government is the principal topic of newsfrom India.

COCHIN CHINA.

The accounts are to January 30. The French Almiral had processed with the flotilia to commerce opera-tions in the south, and it was said that he intended to attack Saigan, a town which is regarded as the granof the country, on account of the large trate in carried on from it to Cains. Hone was to de besieged as soon as the expected reenforcements arrived.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOSDON MONEY MARKET .- On Westresday, March Stock Exchange excellent a dull and drooping tendency, of thost material change in quotations. On the Sist the stoot though heavy and Console gave way | \$7 cont. April 100. the market was stacky notwithstanding the dovernment de-ate, and the totals closed at \$10,000 for money and account, indexy was in fair demand at presions takes. A shape of french and English Bank was in course of be-g weathing it was raid that Mr. Shake the Gernet, but de-

wound up. It was said that Mr. Stores the Gerard, and de-ed for America, and that the accounts were in confusion, that all ereditors would be paid he Bank of England and fort ARM, 065 in specie during the Baring, Bros. & Co quote Bar Silver at 5 21; Dellars, 5 21;

nerican Fagles, 70,74.

American Securities.—Mesers. D. Bell, Son &

O report as follows:

We have no chaines to notice in the market for American
courties. Transactions during the week have been only to a
ry limited extent, and those otherly in the Federal five P
ort But dat the price of \$4294;

mited Saars be, 15 4

mited Saars b

| | United States 5s, 10 4 915 @ 1 |
|----|---|
| | Alabama 5a 72 @ 1 |
| | Benthesy is, 1868-72 92 @ 5 |
| | Mary and 'w 95 @ 5 |
| | Massachusetts 5e |
| 8 | Miss serppi 5 & cent Union Bank Bonds 14 @ 1 |
| | Ohio 6s, 18:6 96 & 1 |
| 1 | Ferneyivania 's #2 @ 1 |
| | Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 1877 85 is i |
| | Terarente 6 P ce is Bende, divers |
| 1 | Virgin & Sa, 1886 85 @ 8 |
| | Virginia fe, 1838 85 @ 1 |
| , | Buston 5e, divers 83 @ 9 |
| | Boston 45s 91 @ 9 |
| | Montreal 64, 1956-65 80 @ 8 |
| 80 | Ellipois Central 7s, 1875 77 @ 7 |
| | Illinous Ceptral 6s, 1875 |
| | fülnote Central 7s, toto, Froeland |
| | Himcis Central sharesdie. 33 @ 3 |
| | Michigan Central #s, 1989 85 & 8 |
| 37 | Michigan Central shares 45 & 4 |
| | New-York Central 6s, not convertible, 1983 85 & 4 |
| | New-York Central 7s, convertible, 1984 91 4 9 |
| | New-York Central shares 73 @ 7 |
| | New-York and Erie 3d-mortgage 7s, 1983 65 @ 6 |
| | New-York and Erie 7s, o overtible, 1870 and 1882 30 @ 3 |
| 54 | New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1675 |
| • | New-York and Erie shares |
| | Panama 7a, jet-mortage, 1859 |
| | Panama 7s. Ist-mortgago, 1965 95 @ 9 |
| | Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mtg., 1851 9: @ 9 |
| | The Times of Finday sayer in American Securi ies a fund |
| | decline of \$1 occurred in the shares of the Illinois Central, as |
| | |

LIVERPOOL, April 2, 1859. COTTON.—The Brokers Chicular says:
"There has been a pood steady dented from the trade, as
rell as on speculation and for expert, throughout the week;
holders, however, have met it freely at the full rates of last

iffan and Egyptian has advanced [Gid. Some [Circulars Bruiffan and Egyptian has advanced (@id. Some (Circulars quote a partial advance in American descriptions of 1:64 @id. 9 h. with a good daman for the better qualities. The maineas of the week has been to 2:0 below, including 2,000 or speculation and 19:10 for export Yesterlay. Finlay, the sakes were about 8,00, including 2,000 taxen for apeculation and export—the market desire stearily at the following authorized quotations: Pair Uplanck 7; Midding 7; Fair Mobile, 7; Midding 7; Fair Uplanck 7; Midding 7; The stock on hand is estimated a 327 310 bales, including 29,200 American.

At Mancrester, the market was quiet, but without material charge. Good quantities of Yarn were firm, but inferior, as also lacing spoods, has a declining tendency.

Brainstryer, Mesers Richardson, Spence & Co. report continued duliness in the Corn made, at yesterday's market here there was the merial retail business done in all afficies, without charge in qualitation, which are as follows: Southern, 10,2013. Wheat—Bei Westen, 5,920-9; White, 8,7 (2014) Petrola.

Provisions.—Beef is firm at an advance of 2/6.2 & 5). The best qualities continue searce and would bring set eace

The best qualities continue scarce and would bring ext exes. Fork dull, sales of "Van Brunts" at 72/6. Shoon ungest; very little inquiry for American, Lard Southuring and quotations nondeal. Tallow in limited demand at prices. -The Brokers' and other circulars re-

the Core mentet without improvement; White American Wheat of justs; Red. 35/2012. 1000 to fair emand, and rather higher; Rails £5 5/2018 [9]; Bare £5:25 5) dicest eper of ore, and cheese from Tax from at full prices; Congret 1/12 STREET TURPSTING Steady at Cl. TaxLow from at the advance obtained at the Durch Compact at large sales to Holard Lighten Cakes to good demand. New York £10 5/2018 [9]; Borton Bage £9 15/20216. Flan Oils Street Sperm scattle at £10. Lissand Oils steady at 23/. Bick with different castle at £10. Lissand Oils steady at 23/. Bick with different castle at £10. Lissand Oils steady at 23/. Bick with different castle at £10.

HAVRE MARKET (week ending March 29 molusive). COTTON soften and fully 1622, higher, sales of the week 4.25 have, the market closing from at 177 for New Orlean for a Orderative, and 122 for Bars stock on mand 147,400. Barson to Ordinaire, and \$2 for Bas; stock on hind 147,400 Saxan-ores dail and favoring hoper. Ashts-Pots furiner ad-ness to 47 284 287; Pearls onl. Corrue very animated, d decided y dearer. Otta in limited demand at previous cea. Bitch in less request, but steady. Stock dail, and the haraly maintained. Tallow and Lake dull and no-

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence C. 10.8 Creater.

For Europa.]

Cotton-There has been a fair amount of business deing this week, but the nurbet is so freely supplied that its difficult to estam extreme quotations. The demand has been chiefly en tre-ligher grades of Orleans and Upinude, other kinds being compan fively registed. In Manchester, Goods continua depressed, and Yarna are also are been lower. "Madfill," Orleans, 75-idd. Mobile 71d. Uplands, 7-idd. Mobile 71d. Uplands, 7-idd. Math. 20 General Companies. The arrivals this wear-war 12,016 quarters. Wheat, 13,472 sacks 750m; 554 quarters Wees from Belgium, 4587 quarters Wheat, 33 flows Elseur from Belgium, 4827 quarters.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week ending last Satur

Farmer' deliveries of Wheat for the week enting has Samirday were 88.27 quanters, at 46.28, in the corresponding week of bat year.

The Corn trade since Therebay has generally ruled dull. To-day'e narket was a very slow one for all articles, and, with the morest reladitanspations, there is no char to the toporations, which are—Warart. Red., Chicago and Milwanter, 599398; it dum. 8/8394; White, Western, 8/7310/; Southern, 19/30/; Burner, 19/30/; Southern, 19/

arce, and would bing extreme rates, not qualifies continue arce, and would bing extreme rates, product the form of the form of the very all w. It is being preferred.

Bacon-There is still very little impuly for American, and a value is unalitated, 50 boxes Comberland Cut have been in at 40 40 cmt.

Land-There are no transactions to report, and quantities. are no transactions to report, and quotations

re quite nominal.

Tallow is in limited demand, without change in prices. In Account the market during the week has been dull, but closes with rather more steadiness, at 35/3, spot and month, 53/4, and 30/4, but, for F. Y. C.

Rosts.—Gammon has said to the extent of about 3,000 bbls. 6 4' cwt. In better kinds a few sales have been made at 10' for medium, and 13 fer 5 for the.

K meets a slow sale, at 9 for coarse ground Philadelphia,

Ohts-Nothing doing in Sperm or Whale.
Ohts-Nothing doing in Sperm or Whale.
Senne-In Cower, no further transactions have taken place. In cotion, the feeling is a little inner, but bayers do not as yet; me forward. Here, to-day, 20 bags were offered at another; the wars bad, but the lot was withdrawn; 15 tuns have been sold, 55. The arrival of Thmethy per "lura," was also offered, and few bars sold at 55; the remainder being held for an advance. If Flax Seed, no sales.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

For Energia.

Loxdon, Friday, Abril 1, 1829—5 p.m.

Our Colonial and Foreign Fadduce matters have been quiet during the week, and a moderate business has been transacted without material a brat on in prices. Soory in fair demand Consolts leave of 89 goods for money, 9 jury for the second. Bar 21, 182 5/2. Mexican Both and 5/4. American Eaches 1624 Douthoons - Spanish 79, Sound a mercan 3/5.

Coccurs at standy; 38 bags part solt, mondarms out, to good mid. Solver 3 400/11, Blands 5/24 2. Mexican Bort 3/50/3.

5.6. Teneriffs Solver 3/60/3/10. Blands 5/3/4. Mexican Siver 3/50/3/5.

Coccurs to lower; 15 bags Grands sod, mid. and good red 42/646, by dark to mid grey 38/20/46.

Corpus — The market has been very firm, arranghened by the favorable result of the Buth Company's sale in Holland, which consists of 43, 95 bags Java, &c. sod all sold with spirit at ide ascere the valuations, good and realizer 57c. The transactions for the week are 2,600 bags Native Coylon at 46/6 by for common to fair ord, and 51/65/95 for good one ceam. A cargo of forth Sicc. consisting of 58 cashs 2,10 bags, all sold at extreme rates, 60/67/3/7 for fine ord, to fine fine with, and 72/60/3/1 for flow mid to low mid. colory; 121 bags Bahs were only partly sold at 5/62/55. Two floating cargoes of Ro have been sold ince last 5/62/55. Two floating cargoes of Ro have been sold ince and 5/15 10. Specific Court and 5/15 10. Specific Cou

hnews.

Corres without charge; Tough Cake and Pile £1/2 '0/; best Selected £1/5 10;; Sheathing 12;d; Yellow Metal Steathing

CORN-There is no improvement to notice in the markst, and reign Wheat very little bushess doing Last work's aver-prine of English Wheat was 4" on 88 217 qus returned. We a Willie American Wheat 49 2 45; Red, 38, 254; \$\tilde{g}\ qt.

In f. reign Wheat very little business duing Last week's average price of English Wheat was 4' on \$5,2'7 ogs returned. We saw the first white American Wheat 40,0'45/; Red, 35,0'44,0' of Education White American Wheat 40,0'45/; Red, 35,0'44,0' of Education Wheat 40,0'45/; Red, 35,0'44,0' of Education Wheat 40,0'45/; Red, 35,0'44,0' of Education Wheat 40,0' of Education Wheat 41,0' of Education Wheat 41,0' of Education White Education White Education Wheat 41,0' of Education White Education

and fine taken in at £250 £25.

Indica quet, since this day 15,664 cheets, against 15,605 in 1869, and 7,996 in 1857.

Ikon - Welen in fair demand; Ratle £6 5 \$3.26 10; Bara £6 10; Lyon - Welen in fair demand; Ratle £6 5 \$3.26 10; Bara £6 10; Bar

@£65, f.o. h. in Wales, Scotch Figs quiet at 52/9@53/ for nuxed Nes on the Clyde. Sect. res from at \$22 12.5 on the spot, and £22 10/ for LEAD colet, but firm; Common Fig £22 15; Spanish 222 b) 22.22 U. Lissen - Arivais this week are 2.750 grs from the East Indies, the demand is more active: Bombay is worth by 350%, and Orlouts 49.455%; four argons Block Sea have beed sold at 49.455% for the United Kinddon, and a cargo Olessa first abilippe at 49.65 for Bombay affect 5% has been taken. Our im-

Bairs at 26; . But market St. Petersburg Y. C., 53, 659 Son Tallow - A frm market St. Petersburg Y. C., 53, 659 Son Tallow-A from market St. reservoirg 1. U. S. GOTS on the speck, Ship Ship Mall for the end of the year.

The Tra sales yesterday comprised 25 600 pkgs, of which 11,700 have been sold; I choling 6,500 offered without reserve. The sales went very firmly at full prices. We quote common Congoust 1/14 P. D.

The firm-shorts 128/, Bare 127/, Refined 133/, 1,500 slabs Strains and at 130, Sects 152 (513).

The reservoir and the sales of the sales of the sales (51).

AMERICAN STOCKS without charge in prices. Some Pennsylvanis lescriptions have been placed at \$25. In Railroads some Ronds of Femney vania Central, 21 Morrgage, have feeded \$15. of New-York Central Sec 1885, at 10; of New-York and Sint Sec 1885, at 10; of New-York and Sint Sec 1882, at 52, and of Michigan Central at \$65 ex. div. New-York Central Shares have feeded 74, and illinois Central 37 discount. Contral Sends firm but quiet. Atlantic and St. Law-reloc Shares have risen to \$5.

THE LATEST PER EUROPA. THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Losnon, Saturday, April 2, 1859. The London Times says it was stated last night that in a very high quarter there existed a very strong feeling that a general election was the proper solution of the delicalty. The ples may be that the Parliament, which reforms itself, should be elected for the express purpose, and that so great a responsibility should be own on the constituent body; but thus far, the present House has shown itself quite as competent to case and settle the question as any other House that might be returned. A general election is always an evil! It will be a great evil now, without a necessity, without a reason, with hardly a pretesse. It is stated, indeed, that, giving way apparently to resentment, min:stere are resolved to stand their ground till placed in a minerity on a direct question of confidence, and in that case to appeal to the people. In other words, that

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' and other circulars report: Ashes in moderate request at 29,6230; for Pearls, Sugar moderate request at 29,6230; for Pearls, Sugar moderate request at the close. Coffee scarce and firm. Rice in steady, demand, and the recent improvement is fully ministained. Tea quiet but steady, Rark. Retail ashe of Philidelphia at 9,210; and Baltimore at 21. Clovered quiet but firm at the close. Linrared Oil in hence request at former rate. Fish fills quiet. Rosin-Sales of the week 3,700 hales, at 4,523, for common and 15, for fire. By interpretation tready at al. 241.6. But the composition of Ministers, as there are probably few things by its Tupenthe tready at al. 241.6. But the Court is less disposed to view with favor.

than a dissolution of Parliament on any real party

question. The Daily News asks if Lord Derby is prepared to tell his fellowers that on the morrow of his defeat he placed his resignation in the hands of her Majesty; that for reasons he will in due time disclose, he has corsented to reassume the rains of power, but that to do so with dignity he must have an assurance from them that they would support him in a second at tempt to legisla e on the subject of Reform, with a view to which certain modifications of the existing Cabinet will be indispensable, and finally, should be be again intercepted, he is prepared at once to appeal to the country.

The Morning Post thinks it probable that Lord Derby has not yet resigned office, and equally probable if he has arggested a dissolution to Queen, that his proposition has been desmed undesirable in the present state of affairs. The Post says it will not be surprised if the noble Lord makes an appeal to his party to continue their support to him, and if he deem the critical state of Europe a sufficient justification for not hastily relinquishing office.

The Morning Star presumes it is conroely possible. after Disraeli's speech, that the present Government would undertake another Reform bill framed so as to satisfy the conditions of Lord John Russell's resolution. Unless the House be contented to take the course of supporting a Government without any Reform at all, it cannot see that their retention of office is possible for the present Ministers. The members of the Car ton Club are said to have already declared against a dissolution, and it may be perhaps upon this point that the views of the Conservative members are to be consuited at Lord Derby's House.

The Heraid does not furnish any semi-official sccourts of the crisis, but dwells with gratification on the fact that, against the various factions ranged for a few hours under one banner, the Conservatives on Trureday night mustered in the division 301, including tellers and pairs; while half a dozen leaders, including politicians of every line, by dist of extraordinary efforts, only managed to bring into the field a majority

of 39 over a sing'e party.

More than one journal states that her Majesty has sent for the Marquis of Lansdowne, to advise her Majesty as to what course she ought to adopt. DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.

The market opened this morning at a fractional reduction, but purchases quickly followed, leading to a rise of 1 per cent. Toward the close of business the or the control of the ty of business. The demand for money to-day active at the Bank minimum, and the applica-

was active at the Bank intrinuin, and the applications at that establishment were large.

To morrow is the last day for the payment of one
million pounds on the East Indian Railway debentures.

The amount of the mercantile on seconds maturing
on the 4th is likewise large; a sustained demand is consequently looked for during the next two or three days.

Owing to the recent arrivals there were no further withdrawale of gold from the Bank to day.

The shipments of specie by the steamer Ceylon, leaving on the 4th inst. will, reach the extraordinary

gregate of about £950,000. The £76,385 in gold the Teviot has been purchased for the Continent. TIMES CITY ARTICLE. FRIDAY EVENING. The Funds were flat at the commencement of business to day, but, in the absence of any disturbing foreign news, the market closed steadily at an advance

The division in the House of Commons and the con-

The division in the House of Commons and the consequent uncertainty with regard to the Cabinet
seemed to exercise no influence. The applications for
discount at the Bank to day were numerous.

In the Foreign Exchange this afternoon, the rates
were generally about the same as last post.

The shipments of silver for India and China on the
6th will amount to pearly 47,000,000, of which about th wil amount to nearly £1,000,000, of which about £100,000 is on account of the Government. The Colorial Produce market, although influenced by the existing political uncertainties, has exhibited rather more steadiness during the latter part of the week. more steadiness during the latter part of the week. The aggregate traffic returns of raircoads in the United Kingdom for the week ending March 26, exceeded by £19,482 the amount for same week last year.

PARAGUAY.

BIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER.

From The Constitution, April 17.
In the absence of official information from our Commissioner, Mr. Bowlin, of the settlement of our difficulties with Paraguay, we are permitted to publish extracts from a private letter, received by the President from that gentleman last evening, which gives an account of this bappy result. The letter is highly interesting :

tine Confederation, I met Gen. Urquizs, the Preadent, and had a long interview with him, the tenor of which is preserved by my secretary, Mr. Ward, and sent to the State Department. Gen. Urquiza, who is every the State Department. Gen. Urquiza, who is every inch a soldier, and who in that interview, by his obivalrous irai kness, had won rapitly upon my confidence, tendered me his mediation, which, of course, I was forced to decline, as I informed him, for two reasons: first, because my instructions had not anticipated such an event; and, second, because two out of the three points of difference were points of honor, and a nation, no more than an incividual, could arbitrate its honor. But I assured him that, while I was compelled to decline his mediation as the bearer of the olive branch, and knowing the views of the Administration, and its and knowing the views of the Administration, and its and knowing the views of the Administration, and its anxiety for an amicable but henorable adjustment of these unbappy difficulties, I should feel grateful to him for any kind effices he might employ in carrying out these peaceful views. As I closed these remarks, the General, with a kind of electric spontaneity, sprang from his seat, and, striking his breast fiercely with his band, said: "I am a soldier, but a man of peace; and, cand, said: "I am a soldier, but a man of peace: and, as a friend of peace, and a friend of your Govern-ment, I accept your invitation, and will meet you at

I resched here on the 24th January, and Gen. Urmiza had articipated me several days. Within an neur after our arrival, and before I left the vessel, Sr. Amaral, the Brazilian Minister, called upon me, and offered his mediation on behalf of his Emperor. I declined it, for the ressors above, and is vited his friend y clines in like manner, assuring him of our cesire or peace and friendship if we could have them with horor. He warmly accepted my invitation for his reardly office.

friendly offices.
Our Consul called directly after, and I came sahore with him. Everything looked cold and distant. The people seemed not to know how to behave toward me, and gazed at me as they would upon some evil thing cast among them. The very first tails I did on shore, as my position was doubtful, was to address a took to Sr. Vasquez, Secretary of State, &c., informing him of my presence in Associon, and desiring him to fix a time to see me, that we might arrange an interview with the President. He promptly replied, and we mot next morning. We had a pleasant interview, and fixed the time for the President's reception for the next day after.

Seen after my arrival I learned from Gen. Urquiza

that I would be cordially and kindly received by his President. This information instuced me to absolve the address I had prepared, briefly reviewing all the points of difference and maintaining our position, and I haztily prepared another of mere couries and hindress, leaving the contest on the points for the future. At the reception I was accompanied by Commedore Shabrick, his suite, and all the officers of the Fulton in Collegion making a fine appearance. The Post-Shibrick, his suits, and all the officers of the Fulton in fall uniform, making a fice appearance. The President was magnificently dressed, with his suite of officers in uniform, and received me kindly and courteenely, with his chaptan-bras, glittering with gens and lace, under his arm. Indeed, the reception was all that could be desired. I did not let him exceed me is courtesles. I mention these things because there has been constant transle here about forms and receptions.

Directly after the interview, I learned through Gen.
Urquiza that my speech and manner had had a wonder of effect in softening down the President, and that

triquize that my speech and manner and has a won-der al effect in softening down the President, and that he was so charmed with the whole proceedings that everything would be for me open to a free and frank intercourse. Upon this hypothesis, it was arranged that I should proceed alone in my negotiations, but that I would let no arice conclude them without giving him (the General) an opportunity to reconcile such afficiences.

My interviews then with the President commenced My interviews then with the President commenced daily, and sometimes twice a day, and were always cordial, frath, free and harmonizing. We became better friends at every meeting, but could not agree upon all points. Firally, it was proposed that our next meeting should be held in presence of Genuera and the private eccretary were present. We commenced the disparsion of the points of difference one by one, and, as we settled the a, they were radiced to writing. We then draw up an agreement, which was signed by the President and myself. Tais was the crowning given of the whole affair, and in the was the crowning girry of the whole affsir, and in the general joy over it Gen. Urquiza embraced President Lopez.

By the settlement we make a new treaty, with charges liberalizing it; a convention to settle the company's claim; ten thousand do lars to the family of the sailor killed on the Water Witch; receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair and the treatment of the Government agents, with full

permission to explore the rivers.

This regetation is looked upon here as an immense triumph is diplomacy, as only a few months ago Lopez refused to renew the tresty with England. He hes not only renewed ours, and enlarged its sphere, but what is worth more than all for our interests is, that he has done it in a very friendly spirit. When we closed our meeting agreeing upon the points, he made me a little speech, which my modesty would not permit me to record. He touched my sympathies when he spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he when he spoke of Paragony standing alone, and he traduced by foreign ministers, who created the difficulties by withholding from him the respect due to his position; and he obserfully and warmly gave me credit for treating him in all our intercourse with the most deleate respect and esteem, and said he would pay some portion of the debt of gratitude he felt to me terit by informing you of it in an antograph letter.

From the people hers I have met with nothing yet but kindness, particularly after it was known that my first interview with the Posicion was so agreeable. They were much alarmed at our expedition, and this news seemed to lift a burden from their hearts. They

They were much alarmed at our expedition, and this news seemed to lift a burden from their hearts. They are a simple, inoffensive people, governed, I should judge with a despotie rule, under which they seem to dourish. They are a lively-spirited people, and remarkably rest and clean for an Indian mixed race. The market-place in the morning is a beautiful spectacle, to see nearly a thousand women, all dressed in pure, clean, white dresses, and all barefooted. To wear shoes here is a high mark of aristocracy. You can see, every hour in the day nearly, handsoms news seemed to lift a burden from their hearts. can see, every hour in the day nearly, handsome women (except the tawny color), with bright eyes and rich suits of black hair, with Swiss muslia dresses floured from the waist down, walking in hare feet through the streets. The soil is very sandy, and they pretend they cannot walk well in shoes.

The ideas of great wealth, which have been made to dentily accordingly in the accounts was hard.

flourish so conspicuously in the accounts we have had of them, vanish into air at the touch of trath. I see of them, vanish into air at the touch of train. I see here nothing but unmistakable evidences of a poor but happy, laughter-loving people, made to assume a better appearance than their neighbors from the strong hand that rules them. Their government is of the hand that rules them. Their government is of the cheapest character imagicable, and the revenue to support it is mainly derived from monopolies on articles of produce, somewhat peculiar to the country. Their revenues from customs must be small, as they are certainly teither a producing nor very consuming people. This revenue is chiefly spent on an army and for fortifications. As the President is the fountsia and source of all power, he is also the recipient and the gishurser of all revenue, which, in the eyes of a simple cisburser of all revenue, which, in the eyes of a simple people, confounding the individual with the State, makes up the account of that fabulous wealth about

makes up the account of that fabulous wealth about which so much has been said.

This is a small State, claiming some 600,000 inhabitants, and having scarcely 100,000, and they nearly all Indians of the Guaraneerane, civilized under the rigid rule of the Jesuits. They are not an industrious race, in our sense of that word; they are only comparatively industrious in contrast with their neighbors, who are perfectly industrial and unambitious beyond the necessities of life from day to day. Such a population is not takely to make a very rich State. Their country are doubt very productive in articles of a peculiar and valuable character, such as Yerby or Paragnayan tea, and many medicinal plants and gaues, and peculiar woods of the forest; but beyond that I know of nothing they troduce superior to ourselves in quality, and woods of the forest; but beyond that I know of noth-ing they produce superior to onselves in quality, and nothing to compare to us in quantity, with an equal population. They can produce sugar choap, as the plant lasts for many years, and they have a boautiful staple of cotton, but they raise neither beyond a mera-unally of their necessities.

unnly of their necessities.
The real secret of Paraguay's apparent prosperity in contrast with her neighbors for it would not do to contrast her with a progressive people) hes in the fact of her exemption from revolutions. is indebted to the bloody rule of Doct. Fran-left few ambitious aspirants behind him to

contend for empire.

This republic contains about 80,000 square miles, a

little larger than one of our larger States. It is simost surrounded by water like an island, and the rivers deep and navigable. In soil and clumate it is one of deep and havigable. It som an observable of the most chamming spots in the great valley of the La Plata, a valley equal in size to the great valley of the Mississippi. It does in the valley of the Mississippi, only a warmer climate es is general in this country. The time must come when these vast plains of the limit was to prove the pure graying grounds for La Plata must cease to be mere grazing grounds for intumerable herds of wild cattle, and in turn become

in unwerable herds of wild cattle, and in turn becomes the seat of a nighty empire.

These rivers certainly have no rivals on the globe.
The main truck is a fresh running stream with a di-tinct current, where it is fifty miles wide and neither bank in view; and this beanch 1,200 miles from the see, except on the bars, is from 20 to 60 feet dep, and it is but one of the three principal branches.

it is but one of the three principal branches.

I have extended this letter too long, and I have extended this letter too long, and must close by congratulating you upon this glorious consumma-tion of a troublesome measure of your A liminarration. There the honor to be, with high consideration, your Excel-lency's very obediert servant.

JAS. B. BOWLIN.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

A BLOCKADING SQUADRON SURRENDERED. From Our Own Correspondent. San Francisco, March 21-11:30 s. m.

The mail steamer sailed two hours ago. We have streceived news that Capt. Curry of the British frigate Alarm has seized a fleet of I tile vessels belongirg to the Constitutional party, and engaged in blockading Mazatlan, which port is in the possession of the Church party. This fleet had captured a Mexican schooner with some copper on board belonging to a foreign house in Mazstlan. The owner of the copper dem anded it.

The "admiral" of the fleet, a Mr. Nortes, refused to give up the copper, under the pretext that the metal, if sent ashore, would be taken by the other party and used to make balls. Thereupon the Alarm sailed in among the blocksders, ordered them all to surrender, which they did, and then he put his men aboard of them and took them all into Maratlan. Nortcu has seven little versels, seven little guns and 130 m.en.—Admiral Norton. His flag-ship is the schooner Rurbide, of about 80 tons.

LATRE FROM VENEZUELA -The schooner Star, of and for this port, put into Philadelphia on Salarday, in distance. The brings dates from Puerto Cabello, Venezuels, to the 25th of March, and reportes very disordered state of the country. A revolution had broken out under Gen. Sotillo and his sons and Gen. Zamora. The latter had defeated the Government troops in an ergagement, but it was nevertheless expected that the revolt would be speedily suppressed. Gen. Pacz had been sent to the defence of Carabobo.

BUFFALO, April 15.-Yesterday, the wind blew a gale from the west, raising the water anddenly at the foot of Lake. The water rase over the floor of the Western I's pertation Company's large wavebouse, westing a consider quantity of goods in transit for the West. The propeller smart, from Detroit for Buffalo, threw overboard its noption BALTIMORE, April 17 .- The steamer Balti nore, pre-

Battikork, April 1. Too morning under a full head of viously reported sunk arrived this morning under a full head of steam. Her engine works well, and she least but little. Be only damage to the vessel is her stern, which is badly broken; only damage to the vessel is her stern, which is badly broken; her shear is perfect, and she does not show the least strain. (By letters to Elimont Walker, eeg., Seo. Board of Undergriters.)